

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

TABLE 1 (CONTD.)
CHECKLIST OF MOLLUSCAN FAUNA AND ITS DISTRIBUTION IN THE WILD ASS SANCTUARY

S. No.	Species/Family	Distribution	Status
		(Nava Enjar), Lakhiar talav (Tikar), Mandraki sim talav, Mandraki gam talav, Venasar gam talav, Sukhpar Dam (Sukhpar), Varahi talav (Pung bet), Ajitgadh gam talav, Patasar talav (Khod), Chikhali gam talav, Behal talav (Rann-kathe- Kajarada), Savalasari talav (Near Vavania), Juni Anjiyasar gam talav, Navi Anjiyasar gam talav, Chovishi talav (Near Nanda), Bhagasar talav (Nava Ghatila), Pipli gam talav.	
7	<i>Lamellidens</i> sp. (Unionidae)	Jadeshar talav (Juna Ghatila).	R
8	<i>Cerithidea</i> (<i>Cerithideopsilla</i>) <i>cingulata</i> (Potamididae)	Nimaknagar, Kakindia bet, Nada bet, Bhanguria bet, Bandarvalo (Near Vavania), Shedwa bet, Tundi (near Kuda)	C
9	<i>Natica tigrina</i> (Naticidae)	Mardak bet.	R
10	<i>Thais lacera</i> (Muricidae)	Nimaknagar, Ikadia bet, Mardak bet, Andheriwan bet, Koparani Dhasi, Near Kuda.	C
11	<i>Anadara antiquata</i> (Arcidae)	Mardak bet, Surajbari creek, Nimaknagar.	C
12	<i>Meretrix</i> sp. (Veneridae)	Nimaknagar, Surajbari creek.	C

Abbreviations: C = Common, R = Rare (but may be common in other areas).

REFERENCES

- HORNELL, J. (1951): The study of Indian Molluscs. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 48: 543-569 & 750-774.
 KUNDU, H.L. (1965): On the Marine Fauna of the Gulf of Kutch. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 62(1): 86-103.
 MENON, P.K.B., A.K. DATTA GUPTA & D. DAS GUPTA (1961). On the Marine Fauna of the Gulf of Kutch. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 58(2): 476-494.
 TONAPI, G.T. (1980): Freshwater animals of India. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pp. 341.

28. FIRST RECORD OF *BOSMINA TRIPURAE* KORÍNEK ET AL., 1999
(CRUSTACEA: CLADOCERA: BOSMINIDAE) FROM ASSAM

During a routine survey of water bodies of Assam State Zoo and Botanical Garden, Guwahati, Assam (26.10° N, 92.49° E) in 1997-1998, I came across several females of *Bosmina tripurae*, a Bosminid cladoceran. The species was described as new to science from Tamil Nadu in India (Korínek et al., 1999). Based on the several females collected, a brief description of the

species is given.

1999. *Bosmina tripurae* Korínek et al., *Hydrobiologia*, 392: 241.

Female: Body size 0.45-0.64 mm in length, 0.16-0.24 mm in width. Shape almost oval. Head and eye large. Head with two frontal setae near rostrum. Antennules fused with rostrum, hardly reaching one-third the length of

the body. Antennae short, with antennal setation 0-0-1-3/1-1-3. Setae long. Posterodorsal corner of valve angular, posteroventral corner ends in an obliquely directed shell spine (mucro) and is about 2.1 mm long. Seta Kurzi lies just above the commencement of mucro. Anterior ventral valve has several plumose setae. Postabdomen short, quadrangular and ends in a long stout claw. Claw with three groups of spines, proximal pecten of 5-7 small spines, intermediate pecten of 6-8 stout, strong spines which increase in length distally, distal pecten of 10-12 spines continuing distally into minute spinules up to tip of claw.

The above description of *Bosmina tripurae* conforms well with the description of the species given by Korínek *et al.*, 1999, except that the present material is larger in size, and therefore varies in the number of spines in the claws. Saha and Bhattacharya (1991) recorded the genus from Tripura. Later, Korínek *et al.* (1999) studied the same material and treated it as a new species. However, Korínek *et al.* (loc. cit.) described the species from another conspecific population from Tamil Nadu. The species was found to occur in

association with other cladocerans, namely *Daphnia* sp., *Ceriodaphnia* sp., *Moina* sp. and *Simocephalus* sp. The present report of the species thus extends its distribution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Dr. I.K. Bhattacharjee, Head, Department of Zoology, Cotton College, Guwahati, for facilities. I also thank Dr. Q.H. Baqri, Addnl Director, Desert Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Jodhpur, for facilities and Dr. T. Bhattacharya, Professor, Dept of Zoology, Vidyasagar University, West Bengal, for identifying the specimens.

January 24, 2001 BIKRAMJIT SINHA
*Ecology Laboratory, Department of Zoology,
 Cotton College, Guwahati, Assam, India.*
 Present Address: North Eastern Region
*Community Resource Management Society,
 Sympli Building, Near Law College,
 Dharket, Shillong 793 001,
 Meghalaya, India.*

REFERENCES

- KORÍNEK, V., R.K. SAHA & T. BHATTACHARYA (1999): A new member of the subgenus *Sinobosmina* Leiden, 1957: *Bosmina tripurae* sp. nov. (Crustacea, Cladocera) from India. *Hydrobiologia* 392: 241-247
 SAHA, R.K. & T. BHATTACHARYA (1991): Dispersion pattern of Cladocera in two shallow ponds. *J. Inl. Fish Soc. India* 23: 27-33.

29. ON THE DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE GREEN MUSSEL
PERNA VIRIDIS BY PINNOTHERID CRAB *PINNOTHERES CASTA*
 ANTONY & KUTTYAMMA, 1971 ALONG THE CALICUT COAST

The occurrence of pea crab *Pinnotheres* in oysters, clams, ascidians, holothurians and brachiopods has been reported from various parts of the world (Thompson 1835, Tesch 1918, Chhapgar 1955, Munsueti 1955, Yonge 1960 and Durve 1960). Silas and Alagarwami (1967) reviewed the pea-crabs (*Pinnotheres* spp.) and dealt with their systematics, ecology, biology and ethology. They also studied their occurrence and the effects of their infestation on *Meretrix casta* from the southwest coast of India. Antony and

Kuttyamma (1971) described a new species of *Pinnotheres*, *P. casta* from *Meretrix casta*, which Silas and Alagarwami (1967) had left unnamed. Information on the pea crabs of India is rather meagre, but for the study of Silas and Alagarwami (1967).

Pea crabs are small, with carapace width ranging from 10-12 mm. The genus is recognized by the third pair of walking legs (WL) which are longer than other pairs, and dactyli of 3rd and 4th walking legs being larger than the 1st and 2nd